

BOSTON RECORDER.

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1817.

VOL. II.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC, informed that the subscription for the purchase of the new edition of the *North American Indian*, published by page 61.]

REV. JOHN ELIOT.

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good old man took him home to his house, with some intention to make a scholar of him. He first informed him from the Scripture: in which the boy so profited, that, in a little time, he could even repeat many whole chapters verbatim; and if any other in reading missed a word, he would mind them of it; yea, and an ordinary piece of Latin was become easy to the lad. But, having his own eyes closed by death, he could no longer help the poor child against the want of his.

Thus, as the aged Polycarp could say, "These eighty-six years have I served my Lord Jesus Christ: and he has been such a good Master to me all this while, that I will not now forsake him"—such a Polycarp was our Eliot! He had been so many years engaged in the service of his dear Saviour, that he would not now give it over. It was his ambition, and his privilege, to bring forth fruit in old age; and what veneration the Church of Smyrna paid unto that angel of theirs, we were, upon the like accounts, willing to give unto this man of God.

While he was thus making his retreat out of this evil world, his discourses, from time to time, ran upon the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. It was the theme which he still had recourse unto; and we were sure to have something of this, whatever other object he were upon. On this he talked; of this he prayed; for this he longed; and, especially when any bad news arrived, his usual reflection thereupon would be, "Behold some of the clouds, in which we must look for the coming of the Son of Man!"

At last, his Lord, for whom he had been long wishing, "Lord, come: I have been a great while ready for thy coming!"—at last, his Lord came, and fetched him away into his joy.

He fell into some languishments, attended with a fever, which in a few days brought him into the pangs (may I say? or joys) of death; and while he lay in these, Mr. Walter coming to him, he said unto him, "Brother, thou art welcome to my very soul. Pray, retire to my study for me, and give me leave to be gone;" meaning that he should not, by petitions to Heaven for his life, detain him here. It was in these languishments, that, speaking about the work of the Gospel upon the Indians, he did after this heavenly manner express himself: "There is a cloud, a dark cloud, upon the work of the Gospel upon the poor Indians. The Lord revive and prosper that work, and grant it may live when I am dead! It is a work which I have been doing much and long about. But what was the word I spoke last? I recall that that word, 'my doings!' Alas, they have been poor and small and lean doings, and I will be the man that shall throw the first stone at them all."

One of his last words was, "Welcome joy!" and he departed, calling upon the standers-by, "Pray, pray, pray!"

This was the peace, in the end, of this perfect and upright man. What shall we now say? Our Eliot himself used most affectionately to bewail the death of all useful men; yet if one brought him the notice of such a thing with any dependences, or said, "O Sir, such a one is dead, what shall we do?" he would answer—"Well, but God lives! Christ lives! the Saviour of New-England yet lives! and he will reign till all his enemies are made his footstool!" This, and only this consideration have we to relieve us; and let it be accompanied with our addresses to the God of the spirits of all flesh, that there may be Timothees raised up in the room of our departed Pauls; and that when our Moseses are gone, the spirit which was in those brave men may be put upon the surviving Elders of our Israel.

Conclusion.

Dr. Mather's closing wishes and prayers, after the number of so many years, are receiving their accomplishment. How remarkably do they bear on these days of exertion and promise!

"I may (says he) not let this history come to an end, until I do, with some importunity, bespeak the endeavors of good men every where, to labor in that harvest which the blessed Eliot justly counted worthy of his utmost pains and cares. It was the confession of Themistocles, that the victories of Miltiades would not let him sleep in quietness: may those of our Eliot raise a like emulation in such as have now seen the life of this evangelical hero!"

May the several Factories and Companies, whose concerns lie in Asia, Africa, or America, be persuaded, as Jacob once, and before him, his grandfather Abraham, was, that they always owe unto God certain proportions of their possessions; but that they are under a very particular obligation to communicate of our spiritual things unto those heathen, by whose carnal things they are enriched. And may they therefore make it their study, to employ some able and pious ministers, for the instruction of those infidels with whom they have to deal, and honorably support such ministers in that employment.

May the poor Greeks, Armenians, Muscovites, and others, in the eastern countries, wearing the name of Christians, that have little preaching and no printing, and few Bibles or good books, now at last be furnished with Bibles, Orthodox Cate-

chisms, and Practical Treatises by the charity of England! And may our presses provide good stores of good books for them, in their own tongues, to be scattered among them! Who knows what convulsions might be hastened upon the whole Mahometan world by such an extensive charity!

May sufficient numbers of great, wise, rich, learned, and godly men in the three kingdoms, procure well composed societies, by whose united counsels the noble design of evangelizing the world may be more effectually carried on! And if some generous persons will of their own accord combine for such consultations who can tell, but, like some other celebrated societies heretofore formed from such small beginnings, they may soon have that countenance of authority which may produce very glorious effects, and give opportunity to gather vast contributions from all well-disposed people, to assist and advance this progress of Christianity?

May many worthy men, who find their circumstances will allow of it, get the language of some nations, that are not yet brought home to God; and wait upon the Divine Providence, for God's leading them to, and owning them in, their apostolical undertakings! When they remember what Rufinus relates concerning the conversion of the Iberians; and what Socrates, with other authors, relates concerning the conversion wrought by occasion of Frumentius and Aedesius, in the Inner India, all as it were by accident, surely it will make them try what may be done by design for such things now in our days! Thus let them see, whether while we at home, in the midst of wearisome temptations, are angling with rods which now and then catch one soul for our Lord, they shall not be fishing with nets which will bring in many thousands of those concerning whom, with unspeakable joy, in the day of the Lord, they may say, *Behold, I, and the Children which God has given me!* Let them see, whether, supposing they should prosper no farther than to preach the Gospel of the kingdom in all the world, for a witness unto all nations, yet the end which is then to come will not bring to them the more happy lot, wherein they shall stand that are found so doing.

INFANTICIDE.

Account of the Abolition of Female Infanticide in Guzerat, with Considerations on the Question of promoting the Gospel in India: by the Rev. John Cormack, A.M. Minister of Stow, England.

The Editor in his preface, informs us, that Col. Walker's Report to the Bombay Government forms the basis of this narrative, and that by friendly intercourse with that gentleman, since his return to Scotland he has obtained a full comprehension of the subject.

It appears that Col. Walker went in the year 1803, as political resident to Guzerat, where he found the horrid practice of murdering the female children was common. He made diligent inquiry into the fact, and found that 'when the wives of the Jarejah Rajaputes are delivered of daughters, the women who happen to be with the mother, repair to the oldest man in the house, who then bids them go to the father, and do as he directs. On this, the women go to the father who desires them to do as is customary, and so to inform the mother. The women then repair to the mother, and tell her to act in conformity to their usage. The mother next puts opium on the nipple of her breast, which the child inhales with the milk, and dies.' Other methods, however, of destroying infants are practised. In some cases the opium is put into the mouth of the child. But the Colonel had reason to doubt, whether infanticide was committed literally in these ways; but the notion of the child imbibing poison with the milk might easily give rise to such a report, especially as it is customary to the fathers to say, with brutal equivocation, 'Dhood pelana, that is, 'Let her drink milk.' When the child is dead, it is carried out in a basket, and unceremoniously committed to the dust.

The Jarejahs, however, though they generally destroy their female infants, obtain wives, without difficulty, from the neighboring tribes, among whom infanticide is not practised.

The Colonel having obtained accurate information concerning the facts, entered into a correspondence with the chiefs, reasoning with them on the guilt of this horrid practice. They gravely defended it, especially on the score of antiquity, pretending that it had been perpetuated for 5,000 years. At length, however, they gave way, and signed an engagement, a copy of which appears in the Appendix, to relinquish the practice for ever.

Much laudable care was taken by Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, to render this engagement effectual, and it is hoped, that the abolition not only there, but in other parts of India, will become general. The good effects of this humane interference were evident in humanizing the character of the Jarejahs. Much gratitude was excited towards Colonel Walker. Female infants, who had been preserved by his philanthropic exertions, were presented to him at his court by their parents, who gloried in their preservation,

and doated on them with fondness; and the female children of some families were taught, as the first articulate sounds, to say, *Baker Sahib umneh Jeewaria*—that is, *Colonel Walker saved me*.

More than 200 of the latter pages of this volume are occupied on 'The question of promoting Christianity in India, illustrated from the facts of the preceding narrative, and others that bear upon it; in which the author successfully combats the arguments of those who have been hostile to missions in India, and warmly recommends the continued exertions of Missionary Societies, till they are crowned with complete success.

This volume cannot fail to be gratifying in a high degree to every philanthropist; and affords us reason to hope, that by the prudent employment of British influence, and the exertions of British Missionaries, a period may, at no distant period, be put to the abominable cruelties & destructive superstitions of the Hindoos.

INFANTICIDE IN CHINA.

Extract of a letter from China, April 10, 1816.

The Pekin Gazette of Dec. 1815, contains the following Edict, published by order of his Imperial Majesty. It shows the prevalence of female infanticide in one part China, a crime which exists less or more in every part. In the province of Fokien also it is said to be prevalent.

Woo-sin-king, of the Province of Gan-hivny, (In European maps Kiang-nan) has appeared before the Court of the Too-chayuen, to prefer a request, that the wicked custom of selling wives, and drowning female infants, be put a stop to, agreeably to law. The following in his Majesty's reply.

The existence of male and female is essential to the continuance of the human species: husband and wife form one of the five relationships, in which human beings stand to each other. Unless it be for one of the seven crimes specified by moral writers, divorce is not allowable. If it be the case, as the person above mentioned states, that it is a common practice amongst poor families to drown their female infants; and that husband and wife, for every trifling separate—these are indeed wicked customs. Let the said Woo-sin-king be delivered over to the Viceroy Peeling to examine into the case; and in the mean time let prohibitory and admonitory edicts be published, that this bad custom may be done away with, and the people return to propriety. If any similar practice prevails in Pekin, let it be prohibited there also. Respect this!

It is the practice with poor persons, even in the province of Canton, when they have already two or three daughters, to destroy any others that may be born to them. They drown the infant either in the house, or in an adjoining river, without being at pains to conceal it; as the Magistrates do not inquire into it, nor do the neighbors make any remarks. It is considered a family affair, with which indifferent persons are not justified in interfering. To this general feeling, there are exceptions, as the above paper demonstrates. There is also a kind of founding hospital, called 'Yo-ying-tang,' supported by government for the reception of infants. As is often the case with government charities, it is probably so ill attended to, as to prevent parents in distress availing themselves of it to any extent.

INTERESTING LETTER.

From the Right Reverend N. Heriburg, in Norway, dated July 10, 1816.

[Extracted from the Correspondence of the British and Foreign Bible Society.]

Most honorable Gentlemen, most beloved and highly esteemed.—It came to my ears, some time ago, that there existed in England a certain Society for distributing the Holy Scriptures; but I confess that was all I knew of it. For during the space of seven years, my native country lay bound fast in the fetters of war—mourning, sighing, and languishing for want of supply both for body and soul.

Lately, however, I received, as it were, falling down from heaven, your annals, viz. the Tenth Report, for 1814, and a summary account of the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which I had never heard any thing but the name before. Thus receiving, in a moment, what I could not have hoped for in a year, I read again; and after reading it ten times over, it still delighted me. I lifted up my hoary head, and from my inmost soul, fetched sighs of gratitude to the paternal Ruler of the universe. So many thousands, said I, refuse genuflection to the Baal of our times, indifference;—So many thousands languish for the knowledge of the everlasting gospel! Oh, what immense good are you doing from Greenland and Lapland to the utmost parts of Siberia—from Lapland to Van Diemen's Land, yea throughout the whole earth! What tender solicitude to procure the Bible for the poor inhabitants of Iceland! thus the Divine Oracle is fulfilled, "Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world; in them has he set tabernacles for the sun."—Psalm 19, 4.

Last year I paid a visit to his Swedish Majesty's Privy Councillor, the most excellent Count Rosenblad, a man of unpa-

ralled candor, and in love unfeigned for the religion of Christ inferior to none. He it was, who first of all, encouraged me and my colleagues to exert ourselves for the establishment of a Bible Society in Norway, in order to provide the poor with the scriptures—promising to support us which he also did for the Crown Prince, his highness, Charles John, has lately made to our rising Bible Society, according to his distinguished generosity, a present of somewhat more than six thousand Banco rix dollars. I hope, by the blessing of God, the work will be carried on with vigor. Although thou art poor and exhausted my country, be of good cheer! thine undertaking will be furthered by the same Giver of all bounties, who commended the widow that increased the treasure of the temple, by casting in a mite.

Thus I have, most excellent gentlemen, given you as much information as I was able to impart, and regret very much that in your annals, which contain intelligence from almost all the countries in the world, I found scarcely any thing from Norway. In the course of time, I hope to be able to give more satisfactory and agreeable accounts.

Let us lift up our hearts! Arise brethren in Christ! but ye are risen already. Let us pray with one consent, that Christ would graciously bless the means in our hands. We have begun a sacred work, its beginning was under happy auspices; may still happier success crown the end!

Your most obedient servant,
NICHOLAS HERTZBERG.

DOMESTIC.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

First Report of the New-York Sunday School Union Society, for the year ending February, 1817.

[Continued from page 62.]

The Committee have to report that they have caused the following books and lessons to be printed for the use of the schools, viz.

- 500 Alphabets.
- 2,000 copies of Small Lessons.
- 250 sets of Large Lessons, 37 in each set.
- 3,000 Spelling Book, Part I.
- 2,500 do. do. II.
- 500 do. do. III.
- 1,100 Class Papers.
- 16,000 tickets for Punctual Attendance and Good Behavior.
- 3,000 copies Watts' Divine Songs.
- 500 do. Hints on the establishment and regulation of Sunday Schools.
- 75 Numerical Registers.
- 2,500 copies of The Young Cottager, abridged, for rewards.
- 2,500 do. of The Orphan, and other pieces, for the same purpose.

The Committee have also published, besides some smaller articles,

- 1,000 copies of the Constitution of the Society, with the rules of the schools.
- 500 do. of Proceedings of the First Quarterly Meeting.
- 10,000 do. of an Address to Parents.
- 1,500 do. of a Circular on the subject of Sunday Schools.

A considerable quantity of books and lessons are still on hand. Sales have been made for the use of schools in other places, to the amount of about 200 dollars; a part only of which has been paid. A few copies of the Society's publications have been gratuitously forwarded to particular schools in the country.

The Committee have purchased 760 Testaments, all of which have been used in the schools; and they are happy to add, that a donation of 25 Bibles has been received from the New-York Auxiliary Bible and Prayer Book Society.

The amount of expenses incurred for books will be seen by reference to the Treasurer's Account, annexed to this Report; where also is exhibited the present state of the funds.

The Committee would gladly make the most public acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have gratuitously furnished rooms for the accommodation of the schools, and to all who have in any way assisted in the operations of the Society.

It is obvious, that the expenditures of such an establishment are liable to be greater during the first year than afterwards. The schools are now supplied with books, which, with small occasional additions, will serve them for a considerable time to come. Still the Committee are concerned to say, that they fear the regular dues from the present annual subscribers will be inadequate to the support of the institution. While with feelings of peculiar satisfaction and gratitude they refer to the extended list of life subscribers, and other donors, who have generously patronized the object, and replenished the treasury of the Society, they are aware that dependence must be placed ultimately on the permanent support of annual contributors. But should the merits of the enterprise in which this institution has embarked, be fully developed to the public, the Committee are persuaded, that a want of pecuniary aid would never be a subject of anxiety. For who that considers the nature and tendencies of the Sunday School system, the high ascendancy it has gained in the land that gave it birth, or the effects it has produced during a period of nearly forty years; and that knows the characteristics of the age in which we live, will doubt whether the object of this Society shall meet with patronage? Or who that

Our readers will perceive by comparing this number with the last, that we have enlarged our paper, by adding to the length and width of the columns; we would thus make an acknowledgement for the increasing patronage we receive.—As the Recorder will contain upwards of the amount of two columns more than heretofore, we shall be able to admit more of the Religious Intelligence which crowds upon our attention, than would otherwise have been possible.

Among the many occurrences at this interesting day worthy the particular notice of the Christian public, we consider the providence of God, in lately bringing to this Christian land so many youths from various parts of the Heathen world, as not the least remarkable; especially in connection with the consequences of their arrival.—The benevolence of individuals has been excited, the hand of pity and charity has been stretched out, and these ignorant, deluded, and wretched youths have been taken under Christian patronage. A Seminary has been established, particu-

to qualify them, on returning to their native countries, to diffuse a knowledge of "the only true God and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent." Some of these youths are from families of the highest distinction, which circumstances will give weight to their influence should they ever return. These young men have evinced unusual capacities of mind, quickness of perception and readiness in acquiring knowledge. In addition to this, thro' Divine mercy, they have taken, almost immediately, a deep interest in the Christian Religion.

dially embraced it, and have manifested an anxious desire to return to their fathers and brethren, to dissuade them from their idolatry and superstition, and to teach them the "right ways of the Lord." We cannot but consider these as auspicious omens in favor of the Heathen world.— With particular interest and pleasure we have recently noticed an account of a *Chinese Youth*, now in the city of New-York. It is published in the Religious Remembrancer, in a letter from a lady in New-York to her friend in Philadelphia, inclosing an original letter, written by this Chinese Youth to Mr. Nitchie, his instructor. The Lady of New-York thus writes:—

The following distressing accident happened in this town on Friday last. Mrs. Mary Gould, the wife of Mr. George Gould, aged 36 years, having recently recovered from her confinement of her 9th child, had undertaken to do some ironing for her family. While taking up a flat iron, her clothing took fire and burnt with such rapidity that her two young daughters, who were in the room were unable to extinguish the flames. She ran down stairs to the kitchen, where her eldest daughter was, who made a fruitless attempt to put out the fire. The unhappy mother then flew up the kitchen steps into the yard, and thence into the street, crying for help. No person appearing who could afford her any relief, she ran to the wharf a short distance from the house, which was in Poplar street, and leaped off a height of ten or twelve feet. It happened to be low tide and there was no water to relieve her distress. Two men, who saw her from Craigie's bridge, immediately came to her assistance, and found her still enveloped in flames, her clothes being nearly consumed, and her flesh dreadfully burnt. She was able to speak, and enquired for her infant child. On being assured that it was safe, she said "then put me into the water and let me die." On her earnest entreaty they dipped her into the water, and then carried her to her house. She was immediately attended by two eminent physicians, and received every attention from her friends, but died soon put an end to her sufferings. She retained her senses to the last; and her conduct is said to be such as to satisfy her afflicted friends that she was supported on this distressing occasion, by the consolations and hopes of religion, and a firm confidence in her Saviour.

One of them, thinking that he had stumbled upon one of his comp-nions, caught hold of a lifeless human body. On procuring a lantern, it proved to be the body of a woman, that had apparently been dead for two months, but in a state of perfect preservation from the frost. By the side of her was found a small bundle, and a bottle containing some kind of drug, a part of which it was conjectured she had taken, to occasion her death, though the contents of the bottle was not very thoroughly examined. The woman was not known

The verdict was that the woman came to her death from some unknown cause. It has been since ascertained that a woman from a neighboring town in the county of Norfolk, and who had been recently living in Boston, has been for some time missing, and is supposed to be the person who here came to her end.

In N. York Rich'd Fisher, aged 28, in a fit of insanity, brought on by intemperance, went down a chimney, where he died from suffocation before an opening could be made for his relief.

	1817.		1816.	
In 307 towns & <i>Brooks</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Brooks</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
in page 68	37032	28186	39155	34611
BERKSHIRE.				
Adams	61	180	75	17
New Ashford	30	32	13	
Williamstown	96	141	109	15
Clarksburg	14	10	19	1
Savoy	12	85	14	10
Lanesboro'	102	74	129	9
Windsor	71	55	84	6
WORCESTER.				
North Brookfield	86	67	105	8
Northbridge	57	35	63	4
LINCOLN.				
Waldenboro'	242	41	248	5
Warren	122	68	134	8
Union	89	66	88	7
Cushing	6	32	8	3
Whitefield	26	77	29	8
Hope	33	65	31	6
Friendship	0	41	5	4
Thomaston	82	118	64	14
Garden	82	87	80	10
Nobleboro'	50	101	56	10
Montville	6	76	27	7
Putnam	29	30	34	3
Jefferson	65	105	62	10
Bristol	79	93	103	13
Boothbay	67	55	66	8
Georgetown	22	52	22	11
Phillipsburg	104	28	95	3
Bowdoin	56	101	62	11
Bowdoinham	36	86	38	10
Dresden	54	86	61	9

Orland	49	4	21
Prospect	33	97	23
Frankfort	46	122	43
Elsworth	37	46	35
Penobscot	21	67	10
Sedgwick	28	56	35
Bluehill	68	18	70
Gouldsboro ^a	56	6	57
Sullivan	22	43	22
Trenton	13	32	13
Surry	5	33	4
Lincolnville	23	81	66
Northport	17	44	28
TORK.			
Sanford	60	108	76
Halls	16	150	19
Limerick	79	53	87
CUMBERLAND.			
Durham	59	50	96
Raymond	23	65	28
Baldwin	30	20	28
Bridgton	66	64	62
MIDDLESEX.			
South Reading	24	140	17
Reading	270	10	268
Stoneham	10	75	8
ESSEX.			
Ipswich	270	137	304
Middleton	50	65	62
OXFORD.			
Norway	84	60	109
Waterford	103	24	105
Bethel	49	94	48
Rumford	45	37	46
Paris	75	153	70
Woodstock	2	32	5
Albany	13	10	22
Brooks	10	20	new to
SOMERSET			

Corville	46	19	44
Industry	33	43	45
Athens	42	0	25
Avon	4	36	9
Palmyra	13	17	14
Anson	42	72	44
Emden	16	35	17
Solon	24	17	26
Kingfield	7	47	6
Strong	34	29	29
New Portland	17	53	17
Freeman	5	55	9
Bingham	16	11	17
Moscow	15	3	11
Mercer	25	52	28
Ripley	3	16	new to
Northhill	30	3	new to
Harmony	34	17	25
St. Albans	5	19	7
KENNEBEC.			
Farmington	125	127	132
Temple	40	24	45
In 393 towns,	41,393	33,125	42,692 40.
New Federalists	428.		

On Sunday morning of last week, Capt. Grover, reaper of Boon Island light, was awakened at 2 o'clock by his dog, and the cries of persons in distress. On repairing, as soon as possible to the southern part of the island he perceived a small two masted vessel which had been just shorted off, by a breeze. He soon after saw her near the southern part of the island, the wind being brisk from the west; and about half an hour after on the north west ledge, about gun-shot distance, apparently at anchor, and the people crying for help.—Capt. Grover, with his two sons, immediately went in a boat, to their aid, but before they could reach the spot, the vessel had disappeared. The last words heard were, "Come out quick with your boat." Nothing could be discovered of the vessel at day-light, and Capt. Grover is of opinion that she went to the bottom.—*Daily Advertiser.*

MARRIAGES.
In Henniker, (N. H.) Lieut. James H. Ballard,
of the U. S. Army, to Miss Marie Darling

In Rhoboth, Deacon Reuben King, to Miss Mary Garfield, both of Attleborough.

In Worcester, Mr. Cyrus Lovell, to Miss Lois Temple, of West-Boylston: Mr. Daniel Carter Ulm, of Berlin, to Miss Hannah Stow.

In New-Bedford, Timothy G. Coffin, to Miss Betsey Parker, daughter of John A. P. Esq.

In Randolph, Mr. Jonathan Wild, to Miss Rebecca Niles:—In Salem, Capt. William Osgood, to Miss Elizabeth Felt.

In Ipswich, Mr. Levi Lord, to Miss Elizabeth Kimball: Mr. Thomas S. Ross, to Miss Abigail Gould: Mr. Thomas Gould to Miss Lydia Burnham: Mr. John C. Jewett, to Miss Lydia Martin: Mr. Charles Dodge to Miss Eliza Grew.

In Brighton, Capt. Ebenezer Steedman, of Cambridge, to Miss Mary Brannan, of Norton.

In Boston, Jacob Bigelow, M. D. to Miss Mary Scollay, daughter of the late Col. William Scollay.

—Mr. Isaac Butterfield, to Miss Eliza P. Burnham: Mr. Robert Waleut, of Baltimore, to Miss Hannah Hapgood:—Mr. John Hammond, to Miss Elizabeth Feasenden.—Samuel M. Mackay, Esq. Adid to Major General Brown, to Miss Catharine G. Dexter, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel D.—Mr. Joshua Crane, merchant, to Miss Lucy Sanderson, eldest daughter of Capt. Samuel S.—Mr. Enos Nickerson, to Miss Mary Dana.

In Richmond, (Vir.) on Monday last, Ebenezer Preble, Esq. of Boston.—He was on his return from South Carolina, where he had spent the winter, on account of the delicate state of his health.

On board ship Apollo, at Surinam, Thomas Jones, of Portland, aged 16.

In Delaware, James Raymond, Esq. aged 70.

In Woolwich, Hon. Nathaniel Thuring, 86.

In Castine, Capt. John Perkins, aged 80.

In Portland, Mrs. Eunice Starbard, aged 33.

Mrs. Mehitable, wife of Mr. John Johnson, aged 82.

In South Berwick, Timothy Cutler, Esq. aged 82, a native of Boston.

In Portsmouth, James Lock, aged 6 years, killed by a cart wheel passing over his head.—Miss Mehitable Mackay, of Boston.

In Hamstead, (N. H.) Mr. Joseph Webster, 78.

In Canterbury, Lieut. N.emiah Clough, 38.

In Bristol, Mrs. Abby, wife of Robert Davis, Esq. and daughter of Wm. D'Wolf, Esq. 19.

On the 6th inst. on his passage from New Bedford to Philadelphia, on board sloop Collector, Capt. Timothy Perry, of New Bedford, aged 34.—Capt. P. had ascended the mast to look at the land, when he lost his hold and fell to the deck, and expired in about 3 hours after.

In Stratham, of palpitation of heart, Mr. James Smith, aged 21.

In Rochester, Mrs. Hannah, wife of James Ellis, Esq. Post-Master at Carver, aged 30.

In Sterling, Mr. Peter Kennell, 2d, aged 30.

In Groton, Miss Anna Flagg, aged 23.

In Concord, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Timothy Warren, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Nottingham, (N. H.)

In Sudbury, Mrs. Dolly, wife of Mr. N. Wheeler.

In Petersham, Capt. John Parmenter, aged 74 remarkable for his robust constitution and laborious habits through life.—While at breakfast Saturday morning April 5, he suddenly expired without a struggle.

In Charlton, Mrs. Polly, wife of Mr. Samuel Hall, aged 36.—In Worcester, Mrs. Relief, consort of Mr. Abel Stone, aged 63.

In Hingham, Mr. Wm. Southworth, aged 54.

In Salem, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Joseph E. S. Esq.—Mr. Joshua, son of Mr. Thomas Gos. aged 19.

In Beverly, Mrs. Sophia, wife of Daniel Hopkins, 33.

In Beverly, Mrs. Judith, wife of Mr. Daniel Foster, aged 62.

In Nathaniel Porter, aged 65.

In Mr. Joseph Wilson, aged 33.

In Danvers, Miss Mary Wilson.

In Cambridgeport, Miss Lucy Lang, aged 24.

In Roxbury, Mr. Stephen Brewer, aged 32, son of Stephen B. Esq.

In Dedham, Mr. John Kilbourn, aged 25, formerly of N. York, and a Midshipman of the Navy.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Joanna, wife of Mr. James Ireland, aged 36.—Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Phineas Carleton, aged 68.—Mr. Thomas Knox, 75, formerly a respectable Pilot.

In Boston, John H. Knox, aged 6 years, very suddenly.—Mrs. Ann Southack, relict of Mr. Cyprian S. aged 67.—Mr. Jonathan Bixby, aged 48.—Mrs. Anna, wife of Mr. John Kingman, aged 57.—Mr. Patrick M'Donell, aged 37.—Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. John G. Loring, aged 33.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Benj. Binney, aged 8 years.

THAT four months farther from the date hereof, are allowed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, for the creditors of the estate of Dr. BENJAMIN BURGE, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, represented Insolvent, to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that the subscribers will attend said business at the office of Philip Leach, in said Vassalboro', on the first Tuesdays of July and August next, from 2 to 6 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PHILIP LEACH,
B. BROWN, Jr. Commissioners

Vassalboro', April 8, 1817.

NO. 42, Long-wharf, have for sale,
Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton,
Boxes Chocolate—American Shells,
Mould and dipt Candles,
60 kegs Butter—Spanish Cigars,
Bbls. inspected No. 1, dry salted Herring,
Tons American Cordage,
New-England Rum.
For Charleston, (S. C.)
The schr. **BELLISLE**, Capt. Alexander
Bater, will sail at all possible despatch.
Freight or passage, apply as above, opposite wh
the vessel now lies, to **GEORGE ROSE**
No. 9, Long-wharf. April 24

SPANISH REVERSES.
 From Cumana state, that Gen. Mari-
 revolutionary army, had captured that
 the loss of 450 men; and that he had
 the first by assault, and put the garrison,
 1000, to the sword. Gen. Prado
 the royalists, and though summoned
 valiantly refused.

Spanish army under the command of Brig. Gen. Orlitzco, which had been organized at Orlitzco, Oreguam, composed of European Spaniards, to the number of 2000 men, effected their day before yesterday with the direction of Claires, in the position called the Tun break yesterday the enemy's parades without musket shot of the city, by the morning at 7, A. M. the body of Spaniards had cut off, and took possession of the city, a shot, traversing the city, without having previously discomposed, without more than our quarters of San Francisco. The Spanish reserve halted at cannon point, but drawn on by a brave detachment of cavalry and infantry sent to annoy and precipitated themselves within half an hour. The battle continued here for some time with only 200 of our infantry, who were met by a most and destructive fire; the enemy, on their part, more than half their troops. The reserve being composed of the battalion of Margarita, the orders of their brave commandant, annihilated the enemy from the city, obliged them to pass the river. This gallant officer at the moment he took possession of the city. This small corps of Margarita then repulsed to fall back on our positions. The enemy, finding themselves nearly cut off, retreated, and marched precipitately to the river, which was now very distant from our positions. Our troops keeping up a heavy fire, during which they never returned.

of Charibes, 700 strong, had penetrated the city from the southward, as far as the square, and having re-occupied the houses, offered us to dislodge them from house to house.

This operation lasted till near night, and was executed with the greatest bravery and valor. In one of these assaults the chief of the Charibes of the Orinoco, had the misfortune to perish in the hands of the Spanish troops, which he had attacked with a resolution worthy of his valor.

The result of this action has been the most disastrous since ours. The only Spanish army defeated in Venezuela has been completely annihilated.

Those lost, killed, wounded, prisoners, &c., may be calculated at one half of our men. Their disorderly retreat will cause us the greatest loss, since each corps fled separately, and under circumstances permitted; but although of this kind, they would not have been the aid of our troops in suppressing the actions of each individual, nor the place in history. A hand-

may be killed and wounded in proportion to the number of soldiers, who do not exceed thirty. The consequence of that day will be the speedy recovery of the capital of Carracas.—All the fertile plains or savannas of the interior) possession of the troops of the republic, march through the interior, while those of the quarters take possession of the capital at the least obstacle.

P. FREGTES, Acting Maj. Gen

from the Caracas Gazette of Feb. 26, 1817.
operations of the army, from the 6th to
February, are contained in the fol-
lowing despatch of General Bolívar.

...arrived, with a scarcity of war-
prisoners, I arrived on the 6th inst. at
I received information of the situa-
money in Barcelona. From persons
to die. I learned that Bolívar, with
armed with arrows and fire arms, had
himself in a convent, where he had
pieces of artillery, one of 16, two of
of 8, and one of 6, supplying himself
prisoners to resist a long siege.

...the difficulties that presented
I determined to reconnoitre Barce-
myself of the truth of what had
; as I did not wish to be deceived
of my operations. At 5 in the morn-
I marched to Juncal, where I en-
joined the division of Clarines, and
I marched on the city.

...after uniting the column of chas-
the division of Clarines, commanded
I directed them to take pos-
bridge, which separates the city
called Portugal with the design
the communication with Marino,
at the same time, in case he
such as, I understood he intended.

...my officer and Col. Giménez resisted
attacks and efforts made by the
to remove the bridge, I attacked them on
side of the city, and succeeded in
their strong position such of the inha-
d marched out to interrupt us. A
steps up during the day and the rebels
in every attempt; and I am per-
they have been so well fortified with
prisoners confessed, that they
there have been so obstinate in their attacks
motivated by my satisfaction, the pos-
bandits, I made dispositions to join
the rest of the army, and at 4 o'clock
until I approached his left flank, at
dividing Col. Urreistia, with two
of Granada, and three of his corps, to
try, and to enclose the enemy anew
performed, and my expectations realized
and sustained by the army, as exhib-
the annexed statement, is in a great
to be ascribed to the conduct of the troops
has admired the arduous and the
of the

My designs were at once
to make a last stratagem, I
from their position, and in order
dispositions for a retreat to the
of the place, where I remained
but observing their prudent con-
by the scarcity of provisions
of the troops, I proceeded to
I encamped and remained until
the following day with the same de-
having observed him to make ar-
returned to Pillar, and cantonment
Clarinet at Piritu, I await can-
office, June 18.

[Here follows a detail of the service rendered by, and compliments to particular officers. Number of killed and wounded in the affair of the 8th, 13 killed and 50 wounded, 6 missing—total, 69.]

skaded from the 10th, by all the roads excepting that of Cumana. On the 12th, the royal squadron, which was returning to Cumana, attacked four vessels, which it encountered near the port of Barcelona, cannonaded them, and crushed them so closely, as compelled some of them to ground. The squadron then proceeded to Cumana, from whence it will shortly return. The Gazette of the 5th March, says on the 26th of February, the squadron returned from Cumana, with the artillery required. On the 27th, the private Chacon caused the Canejo, a beautiful pinnace, grounded on the 12th to be raised ; and finding her not much injured, has determined to use her. The rebels presented themselves on the shore to impede this operation, but a few cannon shots caused them to disappear. The forces of the royal squadron are in possession of the Moro, and the vessels anchored before it.

c. Helena, in which it is stated, that some of the followers of Bonaparte had been detected in a correspondence with certain persons in Europe; and that Count Las Cases, had been closely connected, in consequence of this discovery.

Mob at New-Orleans.—On the 20th March, a mob collected at New-Orleans, in consequence of the vane of the British ship *Hamilton*, representing the tri-coloured flag as in disgrace to the present national flag of France. It resulted in the death of one English sailor, and several others wounded. The masts of the *Hamilton*, and her lower rigging was destroyed, when General Ripley appeared with part of his troops, and the mob dispersed without doing further mischief.

ession, passed an act to prevent the making
issuing, reissuing, and circulating of any promi-
ry notes of a less denomination than one dollar,
nder a heavy penalty; and also an act to pre-
vent the practice of wagering or BETTING on
lections.

tealing a cow. A Mr. Bradley, one of the citizens who went in pursuit of the soldiers and their plunder received a shot from one of them a little below the groin. The wound was very severe; and at first supposed to be mortal. The soldiers were examined and committed to the jail at Watertown to take their trial at the next general session.

shot of picking a traveller's pocket. The person, who stated his name to be Sebbet, from Philadelphia, passed through that place ten days before, and returned in the Steam-Bat from Alexandria on Friday evening. Having observed a fellow passenger's pocket book to be well furnished, he determined to make it a good prize of it, and is supposed to have attempted to do so, but was discovered. The gentleman was making arrangements for securing a seat in the Stage for the North, when, feeling his pocket pulled, he put his hand on it, and found his pocket book was missing! There being no one near enough to be suspected as having taken it, but Sebbet, the closer gave the alarm, and Sebbet, ran off, but, being pursued round the house, was taken and searched. He was completely stripped, and for some time it was feared the search was vain, but at length the pocket book was discovered in the leg of his pantaloons, and returned to the owner, who was not a little gratified at recovering it.

much composure, sturdily denying the theft, till the pocket book was discovered; and even then did not lose his self-possession. There were found in his pocket a *bundle of matches, a bottle of phosphorus, and some match paper.* We need not add, he was safely lodged in jail — *N. Intel.*

The following statement is published for the satisfaction of those who feel interested in the "*Boston Cent Society.*"

For education of native Indian children,	\$120
To a school in Vergennes, for emigrant Can- adians,	20
To the Charity School, Poplar-st. Boston,	10
To the Female Society for the religious and moral instruction of poor children in Boston,	30
To a School in the neighborhood of Nor- ridgewock, District of Maine,	20
To the American Education Society, for the Gospel Ministry,	20
To the same do. do.	do. 30
To the Baptist Sunday School,	30
To the Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Boston and vicinity,	185 6

To aid pious youth in obtaining an edu-
cation for the Gospel Ministry. 30
The Managers cherish a belief that from this
little Association have issued streams which have
swelled that *River which is to make glad the city
and people of God.* From its sources the ignorant
have been instructed; native heathens enlightened
and the word of life imparted to those perishing
for lack of knowledge: and it is confidently
hoped, that as the benefits resulting from this So-
ciety become more known, that the present list
of Subscribers will not only continue, but that
very many will be added to it, who will rejoice
in an opportunity of furnishing another proof that
"great effects result from little causes."

Proposals are issued, for publishing by subscription an *Abridgment of Milner's Church History*, for the use of schools and private families. By Miss Rebecca Eaton, who as an instructress of youth at Andover, has given great satisfaction.

"Those who know and appreciate the merits of Milner's History of the Church, will rejoice to see its invaluable contents compressed to a size, that shall be accessible to common readers. Few are able to purchase, or have leisure to read the work entire. An epitome of so valuable a work, on so important a subject, cannot fail to be acceptable and useful to the community: but the principal object of this abridgment is, to accommodate those teachers, who are desirous of giving, at least an outline, of sacred history to their pupils. The work was first prepared, and used by the author for this purpose; and, as she trusts, not without success. She now, with great diffidence, although encouraged by the strong solicitation of a number of friends, whose judgment she highly values, offers it to the patronage of the public, hoping it will meet with success, and prove as useful to others, as she has been flattered to believe it has

— "He is very good to me also, and immediately he got a place for me which is Mr. Dummer's store, from thence every Sabbath day I have

I think that the religion in my heart, because for
I know that the heaven and hell and we are sin-
ners in the blood, were brought to death, but
I know not the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, and
he died for us and he make peace with God for
his people, that I do not know before; in process
of time it came to pass I have met your mother
and then she shewed me to go to the Sunday
School, which I am now going at every Sabbath
days, therefore you and me is one another
then who think that I am so far from you and
how in suddenly be drawn near the side of you
at the moment time, that it is no men can tell
but God, he is, nothing on earth be too hard for

How glorious is our Father our God who reigns above the sky, and who sent the sun to rule the day and the moon to rule the night; and who spread the flowing seas abroad and made the mountains rise, and who filled the goodness upon the earth with food for us; O how the Lord wonders are displayed, whenever we turn our eyes, if we survey the ground every inch we tread, gaze no matter how high upon the sky, there's not a place where we can flee but makes God present there. So now he gave the goodness as he so. I do bleed to the Lord he had put forth unto your heart to pull me out of the darkness and woke me up from in the dream; because I know that myself I was born in the wilderness, and I

months from this; but I hope one thing, if Mr. Morrison, he will have goodness to me, seen you do, then I am surely my eyes shall be open and will be seen many and many where they are blind. O but we are hoping the Lord, he shall graciously fulfilled in his prophets. He is know I am not able to write, but according your word, and I must try; for I know you instruct me from your heart and I oath my word I never will forget your kindness as long as I live, I have no more to say present. I remaine your humble servant,

Lowr A Cook.

"The letter needs no comment. God by his Spirit, appears to have carried home the instruction of Mr. Nitchie to the heart of his pupil, a while learning to read, he has also been taught to love the word of God, which reveals so glorious a work as that of redeeming love. You will serve that his language is mostly scriptural, the reason is obvious, he had never read any other book in English but the Bible. His views on the essential doctrines of the gospel are very correct, how simply, yet with how much faith does he express himself on the doctrine of original sin, we are sinners in the blood."

POETRY.

FOR THE RECORD.

TEARS OF PENITENCE.

FAIR is the drop that gems the rose,
When morning on its bosom glows;
Bright are those orbs that beam on high,
And deck, with gold, the azure sky;
Sweet is the balm, distilled from flowers,
Just wash'd with summer's gentle showers;
But fairer, brighter, sweeter far,
Than dew-drop gay, or sparkling star,
Or fragrance, grateful to the sense,
Are tears of humble penitence!

Soft pity heaves the tender breast,
For human misery distress;
The sympathetic current flows,
A lovely stream for earth-born woes!
And graceful, too, in Beauty's eye,
Are tears of sensibility,
That tremble on their pearly cell,
As joy and hope her bosom swell;
Or o'er her living roses fall,
At sweet Affection's magic call.

Yet fraught with lovelier, deeper grace,
Are tears, that wash the pallid face;
Wrung from a heart that mourns for sin;
Touched with a sense of love divine!
Exulting seraphs view the sight,
And tune their harps with fresh delight;
While Jesus places in his crown,
The liquid jewels, all his own.
His brightest glories beam from thence—
The blue-bought tears of Penitence. A. D.

MISCELLANY.

COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS.

[In page 28, of the present volume of the Recorder, we inserted the Memorial to Congress, from the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States. This memorial, after being read and ordered to be printed, was referred to the Committee on the Slave Trade, Messrs. Pickens, Comstock, Condit, Tucker, Taggart, Cilly, and Hooker; their report and resolution follow. It is believed, that owing to the approaching period of the present session, there was not sufficient time, under the pressure of other important business, to bring the subject to maturity, so as to enable the executive of the nation officially to act upon it.]

REPORT on colonizing the free people of color of the United States, February 11, 1817. Read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the President and Board of Managers of the American Society for Colonizing the free people of color of the United States, have had the same under their deliberate consideration. The subject is of such magnitude, and attended with so many difficulties, it is with much diffidence they present their views of it to the House.

Were it simply a question of founding a colony, numerous and well known precedents show with what facility the work might be accomplished. Every new territory established by our government, constitutes, indeed, a colony, formed with great ease; because it is only an extension of homogeneous settlements. But in contemplating the colonization of the free people of color, it seemed obviously necessary to take a different course. Their distinct character and relative condition, render an entire separation from our own States and territories indispensable. And this separation must be such as to admit of an indefinite continuance. Hence, it seems manifest that the people cannot be colonized within the limits of the United States. If they were not far distant, the rapidly extending settlements of our white inhabitants would soon reach them; and the evil now felt would be renewed; probably with aggravated mischief. Were the colony to be remote, it must be planted on lands now owned and occupied by the native tribes of the country. And could a territory be purchased, the transporting of their subsistence for a time difficult, and a body of troops would be required for their protection. And after all, should these difficulties be overcome, the original evil would at length recur, by the extension of our white population. In the mean time, should the colony so increase as to become a nation, it is not difficult to foresee the quarrels and destructive wars which would ensue; especially if the slavery of people of color should continue, and accompany the whites in their migrations.

Turning our eyes from our own country, no other, adapted to the colony in contemplation, presented itself to our view, nearer than Africa, the native land of negroes; and probably that is the only country on the globe to which it would be practicable to transfer our free people of color with safety, and advantage to themselves and the civilized world. It is the country which, in the order of Providence, seems to have been appropriated to that distinct family of mankind. And while it presents the fittest asylum for the free people of color, it opens a wide field for the improvements in civilization, morals, and religion, which the humane and enlightened memorialists have suggested it possible, in the process of time, to spread over that great continent.

Should the measure suggested be approved, an important question occurs—In what way shall its execution be essayed?

A preliminary step would be, to provide for the perfect neutrality of the colony, by the explicit consent and the engagement of all the civilized powers, whatever dissensions may at any time arise among themselves.

The next important question is—Will it be expedient to attempt the establishment of a new colony in Africa, or to make to Great Britain a proposal to receive the emigrants from the United States into her colony of Sierra Leone?

At Sierra Leone, the first difficulties have been surmounted; and a few free people of color from the United States have been admitted. A gradual addition from the same source, (and such would be the natural progress,) would occasion no embarrassment, either in regard to their sustenance or government. Would the British government consent to receive such an accession of emigrants however eventually considerable, from the United States? Would that government agree, that at the period when that colony shall be capable of self-government and self-protection, it shall be declared independent? In the mean time, will it desire to monopolize the commerce of the colony? This would be injurious to the colonists, as well as to the United States—Should that country, from the nature of its soil and other circumstances, hold out sufficient allurements, and draw to it, from the United States, the great body of the free people of color, these would form its strength, and its ability to render its commerce an object of consideration. Now as the great and permanent benefit of the colonists was the fundamental principle of the establishment, will the British government decline a proposition calculated to give to that benefit the important extension which will arise from a freedom of commerce—to those, at least, at whose expense, and by whose means, the colony shall be essentially extended? Should an agreement with Great Britain be effected, no further negotiation, nor any extraordinary expenditure of money will be required. The work already commenced will be continued—simply that of carrying to Sierra Leone, all who are willing to embark.

It would seem highly desirable to confine the migration to a single colony. The two distinct and independent colonies, established and protected by two independent powers, would naturally imbibe the spirit and distinctions of their patrons and pro-

motors, and put in jeopardy the peace and prosperity of both. Even the simple fact of separate independence, would eventually tend to produce collisions, and wars between the two establishments, (unless, indeed, they were far removed from each other,) and perhaps defeat the further humane and exalted views of those who projected them. The spirit which animated the founders of the colony of Sierra Leone, would be exerted to effect a union of design, and the cordial co-operation of the British government with our own; and it might be hoped, not without success. It would be in accordance with the spirit of a stipulation in the last treaty of peace; by which the two governments stand pledged to each other, to use their best endeavors to effect the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves, while the proposed institution would tend to diminish the quantity of slavery actually existing.

If, however, such enlarged and liberal views should be wanting, then the design of forming a separate colony might be announced, by the American ministers, to the maritime powers; and their guarantee of the neutrality of the colony obtained.

Your committee do not think it proper to pursue the subject any further at this time; but that the government should wait the result of the suggested negotiations; on which ulterior measures must depend.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to report a joint resolution, embracing the views herein before exhibited.

Joint resolution for abolishing the traffic in Slaves, and the Colonization, of the Free People of Color of the United States. Feb. 11, 1817. Read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to consult and negotiate with all the governments where ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves. And, also, to enter into a convention with the government of Great Britain, for receiving into the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of color of the United States as, with their own consent, shall be carried thither; stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of Great Britain and the United States. And should this proposition not be accepted, then to obtain from Great Britain, and the other maritime powers, a stipulation, or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of color, which, at the expense, and under the auspices of the United States, shall be established on the African coast.

Resolved, That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expenses which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cheap and useful Manure for Potatoes.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository No. 1, Vol. IV. is an article entitled, "Extracts from the Bath Society Papers, 1799: with remarks by John Lowell, Esq." Among other useful observations, which that article contains we have selected for the present paper, the following, and think it cannot but prove of great importance to American farmers whose lands are seldom destitute of great quantities of the species of manure which it recommends.

"A correspondent of the Bath Society recommends a species of manure for potatoes which I think peculiarly applicable to our country because easily attainable. It is the employment of mold and fallen leaves taken from the woods. This the writer observes he has found an excellent substitute for other manure. He found the potatoes raised this way much more mealy, and of a flavor much finer than when produced by the application of ashes and dung; and he considers it of great importance to poor people, who have not always the means of procuring much dung. This he observes can always be procured in woody countries, and in those which are not so, it may be obtained under hedges, in ditches, and old ponds."

"If this be a fact, and we have little doubt of it, since it is well known that few substances are more favorable to vegetation than rotten leaves, there is scarce a farmer in Massachusetts, who may not by two or three days' labor collect enough to plant all his potatoes, and thus save his manure for his corn and grass lands."

We have rarely if ever seen any article on the subject of agriculture which we think calculated to be of greater utility to the American farmer than the above. If fallen leaves and the mould which is created by their decay is useful as a manure for potatoes, we think it highly probable they will prove valuable for Indian corn, garden vegetables, wheat, &c. If so, every farmer, who can have the privilege of raking the surface of woodland in the neighborhood of his cultivated fields, has a mine of manure at his command, and it must be his own fault if his tillage-lands are not as highly productive as they can be made by that kind of manure. The leaves of what we call hard wood, such as maple, beech, oak, birch, &c. would probably be best for the above-mentioned purpose, but we would recommend, the making of experiments upon different crops with different kind of leaves, and in different stages of their decay. Perhaps if the fallen leaves from time to time were gathered from lots covered with valuable timber, it might prove a security against the ravages of destructive fires, which almost every season destroy great quantities of timber.

It might, perhaps, be well to make trial of green leaves, which may be easily gathered from shrubs, &c. and if buried in the soil in the autumn, before they are withered, would unquestionably furnish more food for plants than those which are in any advanced stage of decay. This however, we would merely suggest as a hint for the consideration of the practical farmer as we have never known the experiment tried.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

ON TURNIPS.

Communicated to the Agricultural Society by General Humphreys.

It is again recommended, in conformity to the suggestion of the last year's Agricultural Almanack, that turnips intended for the feed of live stock, should be sown a fortnight or three weeks earlier than has been commonly practised. They will usually meet with fewer enemies, from the season and insects, to impede their growth or destroy the crop. The ground should be carefully prepared, by being well manured and mellowed. It would be a valuable experiment to try a suitable, and, as far as may be, an equal portion of dry ashes, leached ashes, and plaster of Paris; also barn-yard dung, and compost, on an equal portion of land; or of the same kind of soil. Some farmers who have tried incorporating the seed with plaster of Paris in small balls, for the sake of sowing it more even, and giving a new spring to its vegetative principle, assert that this method has succeeded perfectly. The crops in 1816 turned out very abundant, and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. It is believed, that double the number of acres were improved in the culture of turnips, in the State of Connecticut, than in any former year. From the success generally resulting from the cultivation, it is expected that the quantity will the next summer, be greatly increased to the emolument of the State.—*Connecticut Courant.*

LOCUSTS.

The present year is said to be the regular period for the visitation of that destructive insect the Locust. Farmers are advised to refrain from pruning their orchards this year, as a superfluity of boughs will lessen the destruction they will commit, by scattering their venia.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1817.	1816.
In 227 towns } Brooks 32123 Dearb. 33961 Dexter 27438		
Kittery, corrected. 3 146 : 8 236		
Scarboro' do. 54 188 : 36 200		
HAMPSHIRE.		
Ludlow 61 63 : 54 74		
Granville 94 50 : 100 54		
BERKSHIRE.		
Sto-kbridge 103 103 : 123 132		
Gt. Barrington, 164 56 : 179 82		
Sheffield 143 71 : 156 83		
Alford 34 39 : 46 47		
Lee 187 35 : 189 33		
Sandisfield 83 128 : 75 121		
Tyringham 70 84 : 99 112		
Egremont 57 58 : 54 67		
Cheshire 84 33 : 86 30		
Dalton 2 201 : 2 232		
Hancock 57 33 : 63 54		
Lenox 59 69 : 51 62		
Richmond 47 169 : 52 176		
Washington 77 78 : 84 89		
55 32 : 75 32		
MIDDLESEX.		
Lincoln 23 90 : 22 85		
Holliston 83 67 : 85 78		
Concord 142 136 : 139 148		
Stow 34 89 : 40 98		
Chelmsford 130 101 : 149 110		
Littleton 36 92 : 37 93		
Dracut 56 165 : 65 174		
Acton 33 97 : 35 127		
ESSEX.		
Wenham 63 27 : 62 29		
PLYMOUTH.		
Rochester 150 138 : 144 126		
Wareham 44 45 : 51 63		
BRISTOL.		
Wareham 71 103 : 61 143		
Tray 65 65 : 66 80		
Westport 215 27 : 207 22		
Fairhaven 101 136 : 113 138		
WORCESTER.		
Leominster 127 89 : 126 114		
Millford 42 101 : 40 116		
BARNSTABLE.		
Orleans 13 45 : 15 103		
Chatham 33 23 : 49 31		
Provincetown 41 40 : 39 25		
Truro 14 15 : 9 14		
NANTUCKET, &c.		
Nantucket 147 279 : 173 296		
Tisbury 31 46 : 35 63		
Chilmark 18 22 : 23 44		
HANCOCK.		
Castine 80 17 : 78 21		
Belfast 65 69 : 85 89		
YORK.		
Alfred 56 66 : 61 82		
South Berwick 70 130 : 86 150		
LINCOLN.		
Alna 47 46 : 36 57		
Wales 9 37 : 9 42		
Lisbon 77 72 : 90 95		
Topsham 51 89 : 76 62		
Palermo 20 84 : 22 87		
KENNEBEC.		
Fayette 60 60 : 56 75		
Mount Vernon 15 128 : 19 130		
Sidney 66 86 : 94 73		
Winslow 24 52 : 24 66		
New Sharon 36 84 : 37 116		
Waterville 62 131 : 55 156		
Readfield 64 76 : 77 92		
Wayne 54 63 : 70 94		
Greene 26 126 : 28 122		
Leeds 27 145 : 36 172		
Freedom 12 88 : 12 77		
Harlem 55 60 : 51 79		
Fairfax 53 61 : 64 79		
Belgrade 31 86 : 30 89		
SOMERSET.		
Norridgewock 110 29 : 115 41		
Canaan 24 103 : 20 120		
Bloomfield 100 15 : 94 21		
Fairfield 39 109 : 48 111		
PENOBSCOT.		
Orrington 13 96 : 14 90		
Hampden 31 109 : 26 137		
WASHINGTON.		
Machias 95 80 : 80 71		
Jonesboro' 34 26 : 36 20		
Columbia 49 3 : 53 1		
Addison 20 9 : 39 11		
Harrington 14 27 : 23 31		
Green 60 10 : 56 13		
Cherryfield 18 9 : 14 16		
FRANKLIN.		
Gill 73 35 : 83 38		
Total, 37,052 28,186 39,155 34,613		
In 307 towns Net Federal Gain 4304.		

MARRIAGES.

In Hallowell, Mr. Newell Page, to Miss Ann P. Dorr.
In Exeter, Mr. Henry A. Ranslet to Miss Mary Fellows.
In Worcester, Mr. Daniel Tyler, of Western, to Miss Sally Jones—Mr. Ebenr. Reed, jr. to Miss Sarah Curtis.
In Oxford, Mr. Wm. H. Bigelow to Miss Sarah Gibbs—Mr. Samuel Merriam to Miss Nancy T. Nichols—Mr. Martin Wheelock, of Spencer, to Miss Merriam Brown.
In Beverly, Mr. Nathaniel Trask, to Miss Nancy Cox.
In Roxbury, Mr. Augustus Perrin, of Boston, to Miss Harriet Childs.
In Dighton, Mr. David Andrews, merchant, of Boston to Miss Elizabeth Andrews.
In Medfield, Mr. Phineas Gay, of Dover, to Miss Mary Chickering.

DEATHS.

In Ipswich, England, Miss Lockwood, aged One Hundred and Two years. She never experienced two days illness together during her long life; & her death was occasioned by a fall.
In Havana, March 10, Capt. Melsar Joy, of Boston, aged 39.
Drowned, in crossing Lake St. Francis, Upper Canada, Capt. John J. Sutherland, his wife, and a black man, with two horses.
In Baltimore, an infant child of Mr. Weiss. The whole of Mr. Weiss's family, eight in number, were poisoned, it is supposed, by a black fellow, a servant, putting poison into the coffee; and who has been committed for trial. All except the above child, though severely afflicted, are pronounced out of danger.
In Pennsylvania, Mr. Reuben Long, suicide. He had been sick of fever at the house of Henry Heiple, who in the night was administering to him, when I. turned round in bed, towards Mr. H. smiled, and resumed his former posture: Soon after he sprang from the bed, knocked Mr. H. down, stabbed him, and then stabbed himself with a pen knife in the most shocking manner, and expired in about 48 hours. He was pronounced to be insane.
In North Carolina, Mr. Henry Baker; suicide, by cutting his throat with a knife.
In Rutland, Widow Hannah Henry; Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Knight Sprague, 78.
In Upton, Widow Experience Taft, 84.
In Salisbury, (N. H.) Maj. Isaac Blaisdell, aged 57; Mr. Robert Wise, 84.
In Bowdoin, Mr. Daniel Peterson, 66.
In Brattleboro', (Vt.) Mr. Ebenezer Knapp, one of its first settlers, 80.

Religious Picture Books.

FOR Sale at the Recorder Office, a variety of small Picture Books, with ornamental covers, of a religious and moral tendency, suitable for Presents to Children at Catechetical Schools.—*CLASP.* Feb. 25.

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,

Nos. 3 & 12, Exchange-Buildings.

FOR Sale—English Fair Top BOOTS,

American with French Tops ditto.

English Suwarrow Boots

American ditto ditto

Wellington Boots

Four ties strong Walking Shoes

Single and double tie do do

Four ties, Common Walking Pumps

Double and single tie do do

For Walking or Dress—

Kid and Calfskin Dancing Pumps

English Drawed Boot Legs

American ditto

English and French Boot Cased

French patent Boot Tops

Dutch and India do do

English and French Tassels

English and French Boot Webb

American do

Black and white Gallions

White and Yellow Roan Skins,

Journeyman Bootmaker's Tools,

Philadelphia Liquid Blacking,

Sponge do do

All the above articles, will be sold whole-

sale and retail, on good terms for cash, or ap-

proved credit. Also, for sale, Bedford's Pa-

tent Right for Nailing Boots and Shoes; for

the following towns, viz. Boston, Charlestown,

Salem, Newbury, Portland Weymouth, Brain-

tree, Abington, &c. The above towns and

shop rights will be sold to suit purchasers,

with the exception of a few rights already sold.

The rights will be sold on such terms as to

make it very advantageous to those that man-

ufacture Boots and Shoes to sell; as from

real experience it is proved, that Boots and

Shoes manufactured on this plan will wear

handsome and much longer than they can

when manufactured in the usual way.

April 15. WM CHADWICK, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers inform their friends and

the public, that they have formed a con-

nexion in business, under the firm of

NORCROSS & MELLE.

OTIS NORCROSS,

JOHN MELLE.

NORCROSS & MELLE, No. 15, Exchange

street, have on hand for sale, an extensive

assortment of Earthen, China and Glass Ware,

consisting of every article in the line, which

they will sell on the most accommodating

terms. Country traders are respectfully re-

quested to call and examine the prices and

quality of Ware. Will receive by the Cour-

ier which is expected daily 120 packages, con-

sisting of many new patterns of Tea Ware &c.

April 15.

JOSIAH DOW,

UP Stairs, Cornhill-square, has just

received from auction, white, red, yellow

and green Merino Shawls, handsome pat-

terns—white and black Italian Crapes—Canton

Crapes, assorted colors—black silk Vestings—

white and black silk hose, (English)—Window

Blinds—Cassimeres—blue Cloth—Bunter's

Cloud—brown do—silk Velvets—Rem-

nants, Bombasets and Calicoes, which are of

every cheap for cash. April 15

FRINGES, &c.

ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 84, Newbu-

ry-street, (near Boylston Market,) has for

sale, scarlet, yellow, and green worsted

Fringes; white and chintz Cotton, do; silk

and worsted ball do; crimson Fringe, and

Tape, for Pulpits; black do, for Palls;

green and crimson Morocco—Furniture and

Bedtick Bindings, with a variety of Paper